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17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS):

A yearly increase of migratory workers to Oregon resulted in higher wages in the area. In 1957 the Spanish speaking laborers in Oregon numbered 11,000 to 12,000, ten percent of whom were permanent residents.

Recruitment was carried out by contractors; they operated through sub-contractors who in turn acted as contact men in strategic locations throughout areas of the Rio Grande. Usually there were verbal agreements rather than written contracts. Wages equalled those prevailing in the area of work. Average weekly family earnings were $40, and expenses were $28.50.

Major problems related to the migrant workers were in the areas of unsatisfactory recruitment practices, language handicaps, poor working conditions, poor housing and sanitation, lack of health services and consequent disease and illness, unsafe transportation, poor educational and child care programs, the same working conditions and hours for women and minors as for men, and negative community attitudes.

The following conclusions were made: Children suffer the most under the social system of the migrant laborers, because their only source of experience and learning is a distorted pattern of life. Under the present system of working relationships, contractors, sub-contractors, and crew leaders are a negative factor in the outlook and future of the Spanish speaking migrant laborer. Because they contribute to the economic wealth of the counties they work in, migrant workers should be at least partially protected by existing agencies. Many of the migrants are citizens, and many are Oregon residents. They should be encouraged to participate in their government and community life.

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"Vamonos pal Norte"
(Let's Go North)

A

SOCIAL PROFILE

of the

SPANISH SPEAKING

MIGRATORY FARM LABORER

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Section

I Definition

II Background

III Basic Statistics

IV Recruiting and Contracting Practices

V Geographical Recruiting and Movement of the Migratory Stream

VI Means of Transportation

VII Classification of Major Problems

VIII Conclusions

There is a definite relationship of the Spanish-speaking population of the State of Oregon from the Spanish-speaking Migratory Farm Worker. Due to common cultural grounds, the state residents are constantly aware of the many difficulties and problems of this group. Many of our local residents have had experience as migratory laborers and are acquainted with the entire picture. There are many continued friendships among farmer residents of Texas and then, of course, the many basic family identifications originating in the same background.

As a result of this, the resident Spanish-speaking group organized in 1957 to gather factual material on the problems of the Migratory Agricultural Worker. Upon learning of this project the State Bureau of Labor asked me to compile this information in such usable form as might be of interest to the Interim Committee.

J0567

ED002618

I wish to thank the following upon whose personal knowledge and files I have drawn:

I wish to thank in particular Mr. Ismael Barrera, Portland University student, (since Oct. 1957) who has been a migrant farm worker for the past 20 years.

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(all residents of Portland and Southwest Texas)

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

1. Comision de Estadistica & Prevension Social
   (Statistics and Social Research Commission-Mexico)
2. Departamento de Demografia & Estudios Sociales Especializados - Mexico
   (Department of Demography and Specialized Social Studies)
3. Comite Mexicano - Portland, Oregon
4. Direccion General de Poblacion - Mexico
   (Immigration Dept.)
5. Immigration Authorities
6. Spanish Speaking Club - Portland, Oregon

Section I

D E F I N I T I O N

We have attempted to include the following as Spanish Speaking Migratory Labor:

1. People who come across at the bordering towns on the Mexican side, who in turn have moved from the interior of Mexico in search of work and have gained entrance into the United States but have continued to reside on the Mexican side because general living conditions can be less expensive. And, logically, they prefer to earn dollars and spend pesos. The present rate of monetary exchange is 12.49 pesos to $1.00.

2. Recent migrations from Mexico into the United States whose chief means of support are based on agricultural work.

3. United States citizens of Mexican descent or Texicanos as they are now called, from bordering towns and other areas of Texas, Arizona, California and Washington.

4. Residents of the State of Oregon of the Spanish Speaking background who enter into agricultural work during the harvest season.

5. We refer to, but do not include, the nationals from Mexico who come into the State of Oregon under a special Federal Government agreement.

The above groups observe similar cultural patterns predominately based on the use of the Spanish language and cultural traits, and the pattern of social behaviorism of Migratory Labor.

Section II

B A C K G R O U N D

The major portion of the Spanish Speaking Migratory Farm Labor originates in the State of Texas. Of these, the largest proportion are United States Citizens but approximately 30% of the total force are citizens of Mexico -- residents of the U. S. A.

There appears to be a yearly increase to Oregon of migratory workers basicly as a result of higher wages in this area. For instance in the State of Texas the present wage scale in the field is 65¢ to 75¢ an hour and the general social attitude appears to be slightly different in this State than in the State of Texas. Their constant search for improvement plus the element of forcible circumstances, such as the surplus in the labor market created by:

(a) recent migrations from Mexico
(b) illegal entries

bring them into the migratory stream which reaches this area.

It is particularly important to note that the State of Oregon is being primarily supplied with labor originating in the western part of Texas. This is explained in Section IV.

Many of the laborers originating in Mexico are from the interior of the republic rather than from the northern part of Mexico, as is generally thought. They are from as far into the interior as Agenscalientes, San Luis, Zacatecas, and Michoacan, but are also from the States of Durungo, Coahuyla, Chihuahua, Tanaulipas which are the bordering States with the United States.

From a point of view of the general economy of the Republic of Mexico the above mentioned are the states that have experienced severe economic depression. Reasonably, the workers from this area have moved north in the Republic with the ultimate hope of entering into this country. They bring with them the particular traits and characteristics found in this area. Their having lived in communities where there are greater economic difficulties makes them more apt to accept substandard conditions and lesser wages. Their sense of comparison is based not on the standards of the U. S. A. but of the standards prevailing in Mexico. Even in Mexico those conditions are more prevailing in the central and north central areas.

Unfortunately they act as forces of competition with other classes of domestic labor. This is another contributing factor which determines the increase and decrease of the migratory labor stream.

For our purposes, they are all to be considered as "domestic labor", including the group of recent migration from Mexico.

A brief investigation of these facts revealed that the migratory labor force of the Spanish Speaking background includes about 30% who are recent immigrants from Mexico to United States and are preferred by labor recruitors because they are less demanding. This can also be cited as an additional factor in the pattern of conditions of migratory labor.

Section III

B A S I C S T A T I S T I C S
(within 5% possible error)

In the year of 1957 Oregon had a Spanish Speaking Labor movement of 11,000 to 12,000.

Of this total the approximate figure of 10% are permanent residents of the State of Oregon.

Surprisingly, one contractor (American of Spanish-speaking extraction) was handling 3,000 hands through 8 sub-contractors and 40 crew leaders.

The following are the four major Spanish speaking contractors operating in this area who during the 1957 season were handling laborers:

"A"

		Headquarters	
1.	Isabelo (Chabelo) Ruvalcabes	Romansville Texas	3,000
2.	Juan G. Esparza	San Antonio, Texas	2,000
3.	Antonio Lopex Meza	Alpine, Texas	400
4.	Jose Santayo Villarreal	Edinburg, Texas	350
		Total	5,750

"B"

During the last year we came in contact with 9 Spanish-speaking contractors of lesser importance who were handling workers as follows:

1.	Claudio Bustamente	Asherton, Texas	300
2.	Juan Ruiz	" "	250
3.	E. Barrera	" "	235
4.	Porfirio Garcia	" "	220
5.	R. Palacios	Del Rio, Texas	200
6.	Art. Salinas	" "	180
7.	Joe Fernandez	" "	150
8.	Anacleto Ramirez	Robstown, Texas	120
9.	Raul Zapata	" "	80
		Total	1,735

"C"

Many others operate as family units and frequently two or three families together. We came into contact with 60 different groups (Rosales; Camacho; Villarreal; Rodriguez; etc.) 7 is the average number in a family.

Total 94⅗

"D"

Individuals who associate with each other for the basic reasons of:

(a) traveling together in an independent manner
(b(to be able to contract in a small acreage or set pay on an acre or contract basis

Total 2,000

"E"

It is important to note that practically all of the family groups have small children with them and the average age of child was found to be 12 to 14 years. There was an approximate figure of 450 children of this age who would not attend school but would become engaged in agricultural work.

Total 450

"F"

There was a similar group of children from five years down who would travel and move around together with their families. An approximate figure of 80 children in this classification.

Total 80

****

Classification	Total
A	5,750
B	1,735
C	945
D	2,000
E	450
F	80
Plus 800 Nationals*	800
	11,760

* Source: See section V

Section IV

R E C R U I T I N G & C O N T R A C T I N G

The main recruiting is carried out under the following conditions:

1. Contractors operate through sub-contractors who in turn act as contact men in stragic locations throughout areas of the Rio Grande vicinities. There is a major concentration surplus in these areas.

2. The frequent and most common conditions for recruiting are:

(a) There is no written contract but merely a verbal arrangement.

(b) Wages will be as prevailing in the area where they might work, with the consideration that:
(1) If they do not have money or means of transportation or only enough to reach the initial destination, the cost or transportation fee will come out of their first earnings (common practice) or in two payments from wages (occasional).

(2) They have contracting fees to pay to crew leaders; sub-contractors and contractors. They pay 5¢ and as high as 11¢ per hour from whatever wages they make. Normally, the crew leader gains a profit from 2¢ to 3¢ per individual, the sub-contractor gains from 3¢ to 5¢ per capita, and the contractor receives 5¢ per person from an hour of work. If there is a set price per acre or sack, it will be placed in a set figure of participation for the three in-between men.

Note: This appears of serious significance, particularly when we think of the four major Spanish-speaking contractors who together handled a total of 5,750 men and who will receive as high as 5,750 times 5¢ per each hour on working days of an average of ten hours in a day. To this we must add the bonus given to the contractor by the farmers, which appears

to be a common practice. The contractor gains accessibility to contract work with farmers and distributes his work with sub-contractors and leaders accordingly.

(3) Contractors will give individual family groups a specific assignment on a set pay basis or lesser wages.

(4) Farmers will recruit individual families or independent individuals arriving at areas. However, there appears to be a tendency and common practice to do all the arrangements through known "contractors".

(5) Individuals and families must also pay for whatever housing they find and the average rental expense for a family $6.00 per week; for an individual $4.00 per week. Frequently individuals combine with other single men and the rent average is about $3.00 per week.

(6) The average weekly earnings and expenses are as follows:

Family	earnings	$84.00
	expenses	69.00
Individual	earnings	40.00
	expenses	28.50

from these earnings they must also deduct the original transportation expense and save enough to return. It must also be taken into consideration that they remain unemployed sometimes as long as two days in between contracting jobs.

(7) The average duration of family in the State of Oregon is 7½ months, for the individual, 8½ months. Of this period the average time worked is 27 weeks for the family and 30 weeks for the individual. The average taken back to Texas to live on for the next 3½ months is $235.00. This could be considered fortunate.

Section V

GEOGRAPHICAL RECRUITING AND MOVEMENT OF THE MIGRATORY STREAM
(within 5% possible error)

The following is an explanation for the areas of recruiting labor, on a percentage basis and their points of origin as they were found during the 1957 season;

"A"

MEXICO

From across the border towns, which in turn are people from the interior of Mexico

		U. S.	Percentage	Total
Mexico	Cuidad, Juraz	Eagle Pass, Texas		
	Sonora	Laredo, Texas		
	Piedras Negras	El Paso, Texas		
	Laredo	Brownsville, Texas		
	Matamoros	Nogales, Arizona		
			5%	550

"B"

MISSION VALLEY

Texas:	Robstown	Areas of Brownsville and Larado		
	Falfurias	" " "		
	McAllen	" " "		
	Edinburg	" " "		
	Kingsville	" " "		
	Ramondville	" " "		
			15%	1,650

Areas west of Laredo, El Paso, and Eagle Pass

Asherton	Dilley		
Ubalde	Alpine		
Carrizo	Del Rio		
	Floresville		
Marfa	Christal City		
		55%	6,050

"C"

ARIZONA

Casas Grandes			
Nogales			
Tucson			
Douglas			
		5%	550

"D"

CALIFORNIA

Permanent residents from San Joaquim Valley

	Percentage	Total
Fresno Merced Tulare	5%	550

"E"

WASHINGTON

	Percentage	Total
Permanent residence of Toppenish Yakima Olympia	5%	550

"F"

OREGON

	Percentage	Total
Permanent residence of Klamath Falls Ashland Medford Independence	10%	1,200

Reports from the authorized agencies indicate that during the last year there were 800 Mexican Nationals, who worked in various areas in the State of Oregon as imported labor under international agreement. They were recruited from the recruiting centers of San Isidro, California and Calexico, California which in turn refer to Tijuana, B. C. Mexico and Mexicali, B. C. Mexico. They were essentially distributed in Medford and Hood River districts.

	Totals
A ----------	550
B ----------	1,650
B ----------	6,050
C ----------	550
D ----------	550
E ----------	550
F ----------	1,200
	11,100
Plus Nationals	800
	11,900

Reports were compiled from individuals who reside at each of the above listed communities. In turn, these figures were checked with the actual contractors and mostly with crew leaders. This was done in order to compare the figures (Section III) by a spot check and reports submitted from individuals who were in the agricultural work during the 1957 season, and compiled by the group who aided on this profile.

Section Va

MOVEMENT OF MIGRATORY STREAM

There are four major points of concentration in Texas, Robstown and Edinburg for the area of Mission Valley; Asherton and Del Rio for the area of El Paso and Eagle Pass.

However, the privately owned trucks which transport a large percentage of the people who participate in the western migratory labor stream, will pick them up by route. There are two main pick up routes

1. Beginning at Robstown, Texas which comes through the main recruiting points of Mission Valley.
2. Beginning at Asherton, Texas through the main recruiting points of West Laredo, El Paso and Eagle Pass.

The traveling routes to reach the State of Oregon are divided as follows:

Route #1. The most frequently preferred originates from Asherton to El Paso, Texas; to Los Cruces, New Mexico; to Phoenix, Arizona; to Blythe, California; to Bakersfield, California; to Medford, Oregon (3 days and 2 nights).

(In this particular route the travel is as follows: Moving begins on or about 3:00 AM on a set date at Asherton, Texas through El Paso, Texas to Los Cruces, New Mexico -- one day and one night.

Los Cruces, New Mexico through Phoenix, Arizona to Blythe, California -- one day and one night.

From Blythe, California to Medford, Oregon -- one day)

Route #2. From the Mission Valley through El Paso to Gallop, New Mexico -- one day and one night.

From Gallop, New Mexico through Salt Lake City; Utah

to Burns, Oregon -- one day and one night.

Total -- 2 days and 2 nights.

The commonly established system is that they begin moving about two and three A.M. and stop at 11:00 A.M. and 12 P.M. of that same day. They move off the road and rest a few hours. Some will sleep in the vehicle but most of them will sleep on the ground without camping equipment.

Grants Pass, Oregon is the commonly assigned place to rest two or three hours before moving into the interior of the state. The rest places in other States include: El Paso, Texas; Los Cruces, New Mexico; Phoenix, Arizona; Blythe, California; Bakersfield, California; Burns, Oregon.

There are three main places where individuals first begin to gain information as to where to go for work in Oregon: Grants Pass, Burns, and Medford.

Section VI

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

The general standard of transportation takes the following forms:

1. MAIN SYSTEM, organized
   By trucks:

(a) Owned by contractors. The large contractor own and handle their own transportation (Ruvalcoba has 8 trucks transporting people). Frequently this system of transporting is not entirely satisfactory fr a the point of view of safety, reasonable comfort, and proper insurance coverage.

(b) Owned by sub-contractor. Frequently this is a condition to qualify as a sub-contractor (Jose Villastrigo, Asherton, Texas). Offers minimum insurance coverage, no safety and complete discomfort.

(c) Owned by crew leaders. It functions on the same basis as the sub-contractor.

(d) Privately owned. Many individuals share expenses or charge a fee for transporation. Actually this is the most dangerous form of transportation because the vehicles will generally not be in satisfactory mechanical condition and there is no insurance coverage.

2. SECONDARY, independent

   By private Auto:
   (a) Family owned and travel as such.
   (b) Owned by individuals and used for transportation on the basis of expense sharing or flat fee.

3. Casual, public transportation

   By common carrier:

(a) This is used only occasionally and only by individuals who already have a set promise of work directly with the farmer.

(b) This manner of transportation is commonly used by individuals when moving within the state.

Section VII

CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR PROBLEMS

1. RECRUITING:

(a) There is more than reasonable evidence to certify that there is unfair and unsatisfactory relationship between the actual laborer and the contact man, sub-contractor and contractor.

There is frequent abuse in the manner in which they become economically obligated to the contractor which takes the form of:

1. Payment of transportation is high above the reasonable estimate.
2. Deduction of transportation expenses from initial wages earned.
3. Continued economic exploitations -- such as payment of 5¢ to 11¢ on the hour which is too high for justification.

(b) No accessibility to proper information as to wages, working conditions and crop harvesting locations. There is no basic salary guarantee or any form of security which would enable the laborer to have some form of basic security to cover the main necessities of living.

2. LANGUAGE:

The major portion of the groups have little or no knowledge of English. There are two basic reasons for this:

a. Approximately 30% of the Spanish-speaking migrant labor force is made up of the recent migration from Mexico.

b. The United States citizen-residents of border towns (and generally West Texas communities) remain in a cultural setting where the Spanish language is the main form of communication.

3. WORKING CONDITIONS

They are frequently exposed to sub-standard conditions;

less wages than prevailing scales; no potable water readily available; no toilet facilities; constant disputes with job contractors; unfair settlement of wages and hours worked; crop acreage and conditions are not given to workers as part of the basic information.

4. HOUSING & SANITATION

a. The housing to which they are assigned is below any reasonable standard.

b. Families are faced with a necessity of having to live in groups of 6 and 8 (adults and children) in one small room where they also cook and eat.

c. Toilet conditions if available, are extremely primi tive and unsanitary.

d. General sanitary conditions of almost every migratory location (with the possible exception of one camp in the Marion County and another at Bend area) are below general standards for this type of installation.

Note: There are two sets of general standards for temporary installations:

1. Standards described in the March 1943 agreement by the Joint Agricultural Labor Commission between United States and Mexico and detailed in the special publication of Sept. 10, 1943 by the Farm Security Administration.

2. Standards set by the Man Power Commission in 1943 (however, this was relative to TEMPORARY INSTALLATION and in this particular case we are confronted with the type of installation where migrant labor has to live year after year).

5. HEALTH:

a. The following are the common types of disease found among migratory workers:

Dermatalogical -- from lack of proper facilities to bathe

	-- from insects typical of same conditions
	-- from crowded living
Climatalogical	-- from continued exposure
	-- from sudden changes in weather conditions
	-- from improper protection from dust or plant and vegetable pollens
Dietical	-- from constant eating of uncooked food
	-- from improperly prepared foods as a result of improper cooking facilities
Parasitical	-- intestinal parasites are frequent Diarrhea -- Intestinal flu

b. Generally they will attempt to cure themselves by the use of herbs and common household remedies.

c. There are no medical dispensaries or visiting nurses. There is an urgent need of a constant program of X-ray to detect earlier stages of pulmonary diseases such as -- tubercular postrum; fibrosis, silicosis.

6. TRANSPORTATION

a. In the duration of the traveling time there are three major points where a spot check of vehicle conditions could be useful: Grants Pass, Burns and Medford.

b. The very minimum rest periods on the highway could be successfully pin-pointed. Usually they sleep off of the highway because they are frequently rejected by gas stations or other common places for rest in towns.

c. The transporting vehicles are not subjected to minimum safety inspection and do not carry proper insurance. There is an exception of one of the major contractors who has three vehicles with reasonable insurance coverage (Ruvalcabas).

7. EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE

a. There is no program conducive to continued education for a large majority who are illiterate or have no knowledge of English.

b. Children are constantly neglectful of school attendance because contractors bring them in as families and children of school age are generally expected to work (Gomez family, Madras, Oregon).

c. No enforcement of school attendance laws or a direct interest on the part of the schools to determine and certify registration of the school age children.

d. A very large percentage of the families with children do not count with facilities of nurseries and child care programs.

8. WOMEN & MINORS:

Working conditions and long hours are the same for women and children as men. There is no control whatsoever on this particular point. Frequently this is inspired by the general concept that "every one works".

9. COMMUNITY ATTITUDES, RESPONSIVENESS:

a. There has been no community program (except in one or two individual cases) towards general acceptance in the given social setting where they participate. The community relationship is extremely tense. There is a general climate of anti-social attitudes and lack of acceptance in the community (cases at: Woodburn; St. Paul; Newburg; Madras; Bend).

b. They remain segregated on where to buy; where to go for entertainment and general community facilities. There are only certain places where they are commonly accepted.

c. Virtually the only groups which accept them are the merchants with whom they trade, and one or two beer parlors who will eagerly attempt to attract them because of obvious economic reasons.

d. Law enforcement agencies look on them as potential elements of transgressiveness of the law. It is interesting to observe during the peak of the season, minor violation arrests are almost non-existant. And, during the decline of the season for the particular area, misdemeanor arrests have a sharp increase (Klamath Falls and Redmond).

10. OTHER IMPORTANT PROBLEMS:

a. The imported laborer and the Spanish-speaking laborer working in the same area frequently create a general f eling of antagonism and jealousy. This is essentially based in the following contributing factors:

(1) imported laborer appears to have better living and working conditions
(2) imported laborers develop or inspire more community interest and acceptance
(3) domestic laborer calls imported labor "surumatos" which is a derogatory term to describe the people from interior Mexico. And, imported laborer calls domestic labor "pochos" which is also derogatory term for natives or residents of Spanish-speaking background
(4) there is frequent criticism of the Spoken Spanish by the imported to domestic labor.
(5) the general social setting appears to be favorably responsive toward imported laborer and this is only too frequently resented by domestic laborer and occasionaly has developed to the point of physical violence (Padron and Vellastrigo - VS - Castro, Sept. 14, 1957)

b. The Spanish-speaking migrant laborer is a nomadic group for whom there has been no particular interest and their natural tendencies expressed in the form of group loyalties plus traditional cultural stoicism and language inability makes them less articulate towards voicing their problems. And, when one complains he is looked upon as a "squealer".

c. There are violations of Civil Rights in the form of discrimatory practices expressed in unfair hiring practices, restrictions for housing and general public accommodations (Redmond and Medford, Oct. 1957).

d. TYPICAL PROBLEM CASES:

(1). Octaviano Cencoros has been a migrant laborer for the past 8 years. He became a legal resident of the U.S. in 1955 and has a family of two children and wife. His wife became critically ill in October 1957 while working in the Redmond area. She was taken to a hospital and his total medical bills were $485.00. His earnings were $45.00 to $50.00 a week. The hospital demanded payments on the basis of $40.00 a week. He complied with this and the entire family of 4 were living on $10.00 to $12.00 per week. The harvest season was over and he did not have work or money to support his family. Therefore, he could not return to Texas and he is now residing in Portland.

(2) Jose Rocha has been a migrant worker for past five years. He moved from one area to another during the last season. In the last two months he became ill from a dislocated shoulder and other physical conditions. He did not search for proper medical treatment nor was he offered any -- he ended up in economic distress at the end of the season for he had no benefits or compensation to resort to. He now resides in Portland and presently is under medical care.

(3) There were reports confirmed by individuals who were present in the area where this took place:

A family with two young girls - one of them 16 years of age. The 16 year old was doing housekeeping for a group of 5

single men. For this work the father of the girl would receive $25.00 per week of seven days. The girl was actually rented out and the situation developed to where there was sexual promuscuity and the father simply raised the fee from $25.00 to $50.00 a week. This appeared to satisfy everyone concerned.

(4) Juan Villarreal (October 1957) - Bend area) was assigned to a small house-like installation in completely deteriorated condition. A pole outside fell on the house and brought down the roof and one wall. Juan was injured, he treated himself and received as sole compensation from his employer two days off from work with pay of $10.00 a day.

(5) In the same area (Nov.1957) Portelio Garcia (contractor) left before his men were through in the fields and they did not receive their total pay. (There were no complaints filed)

(6) Alfredo Espino worked in the Bond and Redmond area on and off because he was not physically well. He was unable to work the last weeks of the season and was left in complete economic distress at the Redmond district. Through local Spanish-speaking residents he gained some assistance in Portland where he now resides. He has been a migrant worker since 1930 and has moved from Arizona to Oregon in the last two years.

C O N C L U S I O N

1. The migratory labor group has been a nomadic group in many social needs which have aroused little or no interest in the part of private or government agencies.

2. They constitute a form of social problem which sooner or later will have to be faced by our society and government.

3. The actual casualties of prevailing social situations in the Spanish-speaking migrant laborer are the children whose sole source of experience and learning is a distorted pattern of life. They gain insight and interpretation of our standards of American democratic society from these distorted patterns.

4. Under the present system of working relationship the contractors, sub-contractors and crew leaders constitute a corrosive and deteriorating factor in the general out-look and future of the Spanish-speaking migrant laborer.

5. Since they contribute towards the economic wealth of the community, it is only logical to assume that somewhere they can be channeled towards existing agency social protections to at least partially overcome their problems.

6. The U. S. Citizens are not making use of their prerogative and obligation to vote and participate in our system of government.

7. Actually many are residents of this state since they spend a major portion of the year here.

8. Among them there are many individuals who realize the importance of helping themselves to gain status in our society and they could, if encouraged, be of significant contribution

toward solution of their problems which are the problems of the community. The Spanish-speaking population of the State of Oregon are rapidly increasing from the many who remain here each year after the harvest season. The Portland metropolitan area is particularly affected by this increase and consequently, because of previously outlined reasons the local residents feel this problem to be their moral responsibility since they are the ones who come into direct contact with the many tribulations of the Spanish-speaking migrant laborer.